

PIOCHE WEEKLY RECORD.

T. J. OSBORN, MANAGER.

PIOCHE, LINCOLN CO., NEVADA.

ALONG THE COAST.

Interesting Occurrences From all Over the Coast.

NEWS OF THE WEEK CONDENSED

Budget of Miscellaneous Jottings Briefly and Curly Told in this Column.

The Thorp party of miners is still missing in Alaska.

Near Santa Rosa 600 squirrels were poisoned in one day.

Dana Perkins, the State Librarian, died recently in Sacramento of paralysis.

The reservoir of the Oakland Water Company broke a few days ago. The loss is \$1500.

Sanol farmers have united to establish a new and economical way of handling butter.

Arthur Gregory of Redlands recently shipped a carload of dried apricots to Antwerp, Belgium.

Work on the addition to the Redlands Commercial Company's warehouse is progressing rapidly.

William Alvord has just been elected president of the Bank of California at San Francisco, for the nineteenth time.

The \$5500 bonds of the Rocky View school district, Tulare county, were bought by an Oakland man at \$220 premium.

East Oakland has a branch of the new beneficiary order, the United Artisans, which admits men and women on equal terms.

It is reported that the Dave Moffat syndicate of Denver is buying up all the valuable claims in the White Hills camp, Mohave county, A. T.

Redlands has adopted a prohibition ordinance, in which one of the provisions is that a prescription for liquors at a drugstore cannot be refilled.

A new ostrich farm is about to be established on the Lincoln Park tract in South Pasadena. It will be ready to receive visitors in about a month.

There are now 701 pupils in The Dalles, Or., public schools. "This is the largest number ever enrolled at one time in that school district.

The Merchants Association will make a determined fight in San Francisco and in Washington, against convict labor that competes with free labor.

The new Palm theater at Santa Cruz, will seat 3000 and has the second largest stage in the State. Its proscenium arch is a palm in papier mache has relief.

The Salvation Army is considering the introduction of California dried fruit in Europe, South Africa and Australia through the channels of the army's trade department.

Out-of-door avaries are one of the fads of San Diego people. These wire-covered bird houses—some of them as large as a big cottage—contain birds from all quarters of the globe.

Mrs. Virginia Rodriguez, the Spanish woman who, in self-defense, killed an Indian in San Bernardino on the night of October 5th, has been discharged from custody by Judge Soule.

Mathew Kannelly, who has farmed twenty-six acres in Santa Clara county, for thirty-two years, is insolvent. The cause is small crops, low prices, depreciation in land values and general hard times.

Pumpkins are scarce this fall. Bugs and worms seem to have played extra havoc with the vines in the summer in the section around Visalia. A two-horse load of pumpkins sells from \$1.50 to \$2, delivered.

The Pima county cattle Association recently set the stockmen of Arizona a good example when they hired a detective at \$100 a month to enter the Papago country and endeavor to locate Indians who are slaughtering cattle.

The line segregating the Deer Creek coal fields from the San Carlos Indian reservation in Arizona will be about forty-five miles in length, marked by stone monuments one-half mile apart. The price to be paid for the work is \$13 a mile.

The public schoolteachers of Pasadena have organized a circle for the study of the principles of teaching and kindred topics. This circle, which is largely attended, is a branch of the Los Angeles County Teachers' Pedagogical Association.

Local sportsmen in the vicinity of Petaluma are considerably worked up over the fact that parties supposed to be tramps are fishing with gun powder. In a stream north of town over 1000 dead fish, ranging in size from two feet to small minnows were found.

The heavy rain which visited Tucson, Arizona, recently was preceded by quite a fall of hailstones, about as large as small marbles and perfectly formed. Congress street, says the Star, for a short time resembled a large irrigating canal with a full head of water in it.

At the Rose mine, in the Morongo district, thirty-five men are employed, working night and day shifts. A new strike of rich ore has recently been made. The low grade ore, running from \$70 to \$100 per ton, is worked at the mill, but the rich ore is shipped to the smelter, netting from \$250 to \$700 per ton.

An epidemic of diphtheria has broken out in the parochial school at the corner of Dolores and Fourteenth streets, San Francisco. Within two days seven cases of the disease have developed in the school. Dr. Spencer and Dr. Williamson have decided to visit the institution and make an examination of the premises.

Port Townsend residents have witnessed what was clearly a volcanic eruption of the Olympic Mountains. The mountains stood out plain and distinct in a clear sky, and the phenomenon is described as a jet of flame flying

high into the heavens at intervals, while down the side of the mountain appeared two fiery streaks, having the appearance through powerful glasses of being molten masses.

The Supreme Court, now sitting in Los Angeles, has ordered that the appeal of Durrant, accused of murdering Minnie Williams and Blanche Lamont, be submitted in bank for decision, and without briefs. This means that the arguments for a new trial will not and cannot be presented to the court. The possibilities now indicate that a decision will be reached by January, and in the opinion of those who have watched the case, its present status is not in favor of Durrant.

Mr. Juneau, founder of the Alaskan town of that name, is visiting San Francisco, the first time since 1862. Previous to that he kept a hotel in Alameda county. He is now mining at Circle City, but has taken a vacation to go as far as Milwaukee, to see the children of his uncle, Solomon Juneau, who founded Milwaukee. The Alaskan is 66, and a native of Canada. He says the hope of Alaska is in finding gold-bearing quartz, and there must be lodes in the territory.

Bogus Canadian half dollars made in China, as pure as the original and almost perfect imitation, are in abundant circulation in Vancouver, B. C. The banks have discovered the fraud and are warning the public. About \$2000 worth of these coins were shipped from China and there is no telling how many more are to come. The Chinese manipulators will no doubt send them east and south from here. They bear the date 1894. They are whiter than the original and larger and heavier.

INSURGENTS ARE VICTORIOUS.

Maceo and His Followers Bombard a Town and Cross the Trocha Into Havana Province.

New York, N. Y.—A Herald special from Key West, Fla., says:

Well-informed passengers from Havana confirm advices received by mail that Maceo has crossed the trocha at Artemisa and joined other insurgent forces in Havana province.

They declare that the report circulated by Maceo of his encampment at Cacajayana, and a contemplated attack on that town, was merely a feint of the rebel leader to concentrate the Spanish troops at that point.

That the ruse was successful is proved by the fact that General Gonzalez Munoz, with large forces, was sent in that direction to attack Maceo, but upon their arrival to Cacajayana the Spaniards found nothing but a deserted camp.

Maceo's followers under forced marches then made a detour to the southward and suddenly appeared at Artemisa, the central post on the trocha line. Giving his men temporary rest, the insurgent chief sent word to the commandant that he intended to bombard the town, giving the inhabitants five hours in which to leave the city.

Not heeding Maceo's threats, the Spaniards would permit no one to leave. The result is known from the reports which have already been cabled from Havana. Maceo opened fire on the town with his artillery and thirty shots from the rebel dynamite gun were thrown into the city.

Every building is said to have been leveled while the slaughter of noncombatants was appalling. During the carnage Maceo and his followers crossed the line of the trocha into Havana province, where they joined the forces of General Aguirre.

Alaskan Mail Service.

Washington.—The longest star route mail service to be performed in the winter in the United States has just been established by the Postoffice Department. It is from Juneau to Circle City, Alaska, a distance of 898 miles each way. Similar service was performed on this route for the first time the past summer, and the present contract makes a continuous service for the year. Owing to the rough means of transit, only four round trips during the winter period, November 1st to April 30th will be made. They will be divided into one round trip between November 1st and December 31st, one between January 1st and February 28, 1897, one between March 1st and April 15th and one between April 16th and May 1st. A Juneau firm are the contractors. Only letter mail will be carried.

Great activity is reported at Picocho, in San Diego county, on the Colorado river, where ex-United States Senator Stephen W. Dorsey and associates are investing heavily. They have already purchased mines to the value of over half a million, and a deed has been filed whereby Colonel D. K. Allen transfers to George W. Ireland for \$60,000 the Golden Dream group of five mines, the Alcyon group, the Oro Blanco group and the Noonday group, with four millsites. They are hardly more than prospects and are valuable principally because they are of immense size and are so located that there is every reason to believe they will go down and hold their richness, about \$5 per ton on an average. As low-grade propositions the Picocho mines are said to be among the most promising on the Coast, having cheap water and fuel and great veins that are more like quarries than the lodes. Colonel Allen was one of the first discoverers of these mines and he sold some of his best properties to Dorsey, who is developing them at a great expense.

The Great Mountain Climber.

In a sketch of Sir William Martin Conway, the great mountain climber and explorer of the Himalayas, The English Illustrated Magazine says that he has the "climber's walk"—that is, a gentle roll of the body, with no unequal steps, but swinging his legs with rhythmic precision. He is a slim man, but tough, full of energy, and with iron muscles. When climbing the Himalayas, he spent 84 days on snow and glacier. During that time he traversed from end to end the three longest known glaciers in the world outside the polar regions and landed on the summit of Pioneer peak, 25,000 feet high, the greatest height yet reached by man. He has already made plans for another expedition when he gets back from Spitzbergen and hopes to get through two or even three more before contesting a final triumph, as he intends to do at the next general election.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Condensed Telegraphic Reports of Late Events.

BRIEF SPARKS FROM THE WIRES

Budget of News for Easy Digestion—All Parts of the Country Represented—Interesting Items.

Princeton College, New Jersey, celebrated its 150th anniversary on October 20th.

Princeton University in New Jersey has received, recently, gifts aggregating \$1,553,000.

The Institute of Architecture will soon meet in Nashville, Tenn., to hold its thirtieth annual convention.

Passengers by the Monowai report "Nat" Goodwin's tour in the Australian colonies a very severe frost.

Princeton University will hereafter be the name of the famous old New Jersey institution of learning.

An Alabamian farmer, who recently turned State's evidence against his neighbors, in a lynching case, was shot from ambush shortly after.

Lieutenant-Commander D. S. Richards of the Navy has been placed in charge of the Fourteenth Lighthouse District, Cincinnati, O.

The corner-stone of the Hall of History, the first to be erected of the group of buildings to comprise the American University in Washington has been laid.

The 134 Armenian refugees who have been held at Ellis Island, for several days, will be allowed to land at the Port of New York and find homes in this country.

By their action at Colorado Springs the International Typographical Union assumed control over the linotype machines, and said in substance that no one should be employed on these machines either as operator or machinist unless a member of the Typographical Union.

Volk Bros.' brewery was burned a few days ago in Great Falls, Montana, including all the machinery and 600 barrels of beer. It was situated a mile out of the city, and beyond the reach of the water mains, so the Fire Department could do nothing. Loss, \$30,000, with insurance of \$17,500.

One of the most interesting and exciting contests that ever took place on the lakes, ended when the 400-foot steamer freighter, the E. E. Ogilby, steamed into port nearly an hour ahead of her rival, the Oswego, after a race from Cleveland to Chicago. She can make eighteen miles an hour heavily loaded.

Hamlin J. Andrus, secretary of the Mt. Arlington Chemical Works in Yonkers, New York, was instantly killed a few days ago, by a dynamite bomb. A rumor is afloat that it is the work of anarchists. The theory is that a bomb was placed in a box under Andrus' desk, in his office, and that it exploded when he sat down.

A. H. Donovan, who has been arrested at Denver, has confessed to fifty hold ups and four murders. He claims to be the lone highwayman who has been puzzling the Denver police for the past three months. According to his story, seventeen years of his life have been spent in San Quentin.

The filibustering steamship Three Friends, which has been ostensibly looking for a chance to sail for weeks, escaped the revenue cutter Morrill, which has been following her since she left Wilmington, somewhere off Tybee. The Morrill lost track of her, and not seeing her anywhere went into port at Savannah, Ga., for coal and supplies.

The Joint Trade Association of Chicago, has declared a boycott against the Clover Leaf and orders have been issued for all roads in the association to stop all business with it for a very few days. The reason for the boycott is stated to be the actions of the Clover Leaf in cutting rates and giving sleeping-car and chair privileges to the holders of second-class tickets.

One of the known victims of the fire which, a few days ago, destroyed the large pottery plant of the Whitmore Robinson Company, in Akron, Ohio, is Dr. H. T. Tanner, whose right name was Francis Harrison. He was made famous by a long fast in which he once indulged. He was an odd character. Several years ago he sold his wife to Adan Hilde, a German, for \$10 and an old sewing-machine.

An event which marks the close of a great historic episode occurred in the City of Mexico when the Belgian Minister, in the name of His Majesty, Leopold II., King of the Belgians, conferred on President Diaz the grand decoration of the military order of Leopold as a mark of the honorable regard in which the President of Mexico is held in Belgium. As King Leopold is the brother of the late Empress Carlotta of Mexico, this act is significant of the fact that the Maximilian episode is now definitely closed.

Jefferson L. Watkins, late of Portsmouth, Ohio, has been arrested in Coronado, Cal. The warrant was issued on an indictment by the Federal Grand Jury at Portsmouth charging him with falsifying the accounts of the Farmers' National Bank of Portsmouth and rendering false reports of the condition of the bank to the Comptroller of the Currency. It is said that Watkins' misdoings were committed more for the benefit of others, rather than for personal gain. He is now very ill, and if he lives to go through the trial, it is likely he will escape with light punishment. The failure of the bank caused widespread disaster in Portsmouth.

To Clean Stained Boots.

Ink stains may be removed from a boot by applying with a camel's hair pencil a small quantity of oxalic acid diluted with water and then using blotting paper. Two applications will remove all traces of the ink. To remove grease spots, lay powdered pipe clay each side of the spot and press with an iron as hot as the paper will bear without scorching. Sometimes grease spots may be removed from paper or cloth by laying a piece of blotting paper on them and then pressing the blotting paper with a hot iron. The heat melts the grease, and the blotting paper absorbs it.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador to the United States, arrived in New York last week.

Miss Mary Gwendoline Caldwell, founder of the Catholic University at Washington, D. C., and the Marquis des Monstiers-Merueville, were united in marriage at Paris a few days ago.

Sir Edward Clarke's assertion, published by the Catholic University at Washington, D. C., that the Marquis des Monstiers-Merueville, was united in marriage at Paris a few days ago.

Prince Louis, of Savoy, is now in Philadelphia, in which port is anchored the warship Cristoforo Colombo, on which the Prince holds the rank of lieutenant. It is said that he wants an American wife.

It is believed in London that the directors of the Bank of England intend raising the discount rate from 3 to 4 per cent. The newspapers agree in saying that the flow of gold to America must be stopped.

Baron Foullon von Norbeck, an eminent Austrian scientist, and three others of a party of twenty-four, engaged in scientific exploration in the Solomon Islands (South Sea Islands), have been killed by the savages.

It is said that Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Ambassador to the United States, is the bearer of instructions aiming at a friendly settlement of differences between this country and England in the Venezuela matter.

The Madrid papers are becoming disgusted with the war in Cuba and the Philippine Islands, and they prophesy that unless Weyler brings the war to a close within a month grave things will happen in Spain and that Premier Canovas will probably be called down.

The meeting held at St. James Hall, London, recently to protest against the Armenian massacres, was attended by about 7000 people. The wildest enthusiasm prevailed and a letter was received from Gladstone urging the people to support Salisbury in his present stand.

The North German Lloyd Steamship Company is building two fast twin-screw express steamers in the yards of the Vulkan Shipbuilding Company, at Stettin, and of Schichau, Danzig, Germany. The steamers will be named "Emperor William the Great," and "Emperor Frederick."

It is authentically stated by many people in Hongkong, that the chief leaders of the sedition uprising in the Philippines reside in Japan to which country they immigrated for home after the Japanese triumph over China. Their aim was to excite the Mikado to seize the islands.

A meeting between the Czar of Russia and Emperor William of Germany took place a few days ago, at Wiesbaden, Germany. The royal visitor was not at the station by Emperor William, who wore a Russian uniform. The road to the castle was lined with troops who accorded the Russian Emperor an enthusiastic welcome.

Mail advices received at Vancouver, B. C., by the steamer Empress of Japan, say that the recent tornado boat Tiensin, did great damage to the United States Consulate. The railing and brick piers of the building were twisted into every possible shape by the violence of the wind funnel. A large number of natives were killed and many boats wrecked.

The steamer Empress of Japan arrived at Vancouver, B. C., has brought mail advices to the effect that the American ship Luzon, from New York, with a cargo of kerosene oil consigned to the Standard Oil Company, was stranded on Woonungbar on the coast of Japan. She was floated off at high water and towed to Shanghai in a very disabled condition.

The most disastrous fires in years recently occurred in Montreal, Quebec. The fire started in the building at 31 St. Peter street, occupied by Gilmore & Co., importers of chemicals. During the first few minutes of the fire several explosions occurred caused by the chemicals in the Gilmour building. Three lives were lost, and several people injured. The loss will reach \$150,000. The buildings were all insured.

In the course of a report to the Federal Government on the labor situation in Japan, James F. Connolly, United States Consul said, among other things, that the American working men need have no fear of competition with the Japanese. He pointed out the trade pursuits regard with apprehension the possibility of American capital investing in that country.

The insurrection in the Philippines Islands is growing more formidable. The Spanish troops have been repeatedly repulsed by armed and organized bodies of natives. The Government calls it a separatist rebellion, while on the other hand it is alleged that it really directed not against the union with Spain, nor yet against the church as such, but against the monastic orders. Their expulsion is demanded on the ground that their conduct is inimical to the welfare of the country.

The great American land case in Samoa, which has been in litigation for several years past, has been finally settled by Chief Justice Ido, of Apie (Samoa). The case was chiefly between Wellman, Neylan Hobbs and others of San Francisco, and Harris and others of New Zealand. The judgment in favor of the California plaintiffs in the sum of \$6,044.12, which amount is to be obtained out of 20,000 acres of land in Samoa. It is estimated that the land will not realize this amount by some thousands of dollars.

The editor of Colman's Rural World says that a queen bee will live from six to twelve years; or at least this appears in the above paper without being credited to any one, and we take for granted that it is the editor's own property. The average life of a queen bee is about three years, and it is exceptional that a queen's usefulness extends over two years. Many apiarists reckon every year on this account. It is a rare occurrence that a queen lives five years, and a rare occurrence that her usefulness extends over two.

FOR THE FARMERS.

Some Interesting News for the Ruralist.

SPOKEN OF IN THIS COLUMN.

A Few Sensible Hints to Suit the Busy Agriculturist.—Items That May Benefit our Readers.

Butter-Making Without Ice.

"One great advantage the creamery has over the private dairy is in a supply of ice to use in hot weather," says a writer in Epitomist. "Ice in a creamery costs so near a necessity that few would undertake to run one without ice. But an abundant supply of water will answer the purpose. It takes longer to cool with water than it does to throw a lot of ice into the cream, but there are objections to cooling by putting ice into the cream. The reports from all markets now contain the information that most of the creamery butter has defects, due to hot weather. And yet the creameries all have ice. In the private dairy it is much easier to get along without ice. In the first place no cream has to be carted along the road in hot weather and become heated. In the second place there is less cream to cool and, therefore, less water will be needed. In the third place the cows need water, and the water used to cool the dairy house can be run through it and go to the cows, so there is no extra water needed to cool the cream. In the fourth place a large tank of water should stand in the dairy house and the cream can be set in this and it will keep cool and need no extra cooling. When the butter comes, cold water is necessary, not ice. If the wind blows, the problem is already solved on low farms, for they have windmills to pump for stock and the stock water can run through the dairy house. But if the wind will not blow at that time, then hand pumping must be resorted to for the supply, or other provisions made. No hand pumping is done for our dairy. A tread power stands in a power house near by and a shaft runs through the dairy house. If cold water is desired when zephyrs are asleep, a horse is led into the tread and he does the work. No ice is desired for butter-making with such conveniences. Pure, fresh, cold water suits better than stale water made cold with ice. A refrigerator is in the dairy house also. No ice is used in it, but simply cold water. Instead of putting cold water into this refrigerator, the refrigerator is put into the cold water. It is a galvanized iron tank inside of the water tank, and the water passing through this water tank for all stock purposes, keeps butter hard and nice in the refrigerator. In hot, still weather there is no trouble, for, if the wind is missing, the supply of water is kept up by a horse-power for stock, and so the water in the dairy house tank is always cold."

Like the Red Hog Best.

I have had a large experience during the past thirty years in seven States of our Union selling all kinds of live stock at auction and consequently have been a close observer. A word about hogs. During the fall of 1895 the hogs of our country were largely swept out of existence by the cholera. I have noticed one fact in my travels that might be worthy of mention, and that is that the disease seemed to confine itself to the Poland-China, the Berkshire and Chester White breeds. In all my observations I have failed to see a Jersey Red or Duroc hog that had the disease. At one of my sales I sold some two hundred Durocs and not one of them had the disease, while the other hogs over the same county were being almost totally cleaned out by the cholera. I have noticed in handling Poland-China hogs that they appear to have but little muscle and are unable to make a vigorous kick or squeal. They hang limp and torpid in your hand and do not seem to make any exertion, while the red hog will make a resistance that is worthy of admiration. Now, there must be some cause for this morbid inactivity of the black hog. What is it? I believe it is over inbreeding. The black hog has been inbred to such an extent without crossing that he is nothing but a keg of lard. He is opposed to exercise; he is not a rustler; he just eats and lies down—a big chunk of fat, having scarcely any of the organs of muscle, blood, circulation, or anything that goes to make him an active hog. He is becoming a physical imbecile by this fat-breeding process. If you want proof of this, note the price of lard in Chicago and the price of mutton pork. If the Poland-China breeders would get the old "hazel-splitter" male and cross on their females they would improve their lard caddies. The red hog, in my opinion, is the best all-around hog.—H. B. Allison, in Breeder's Gazette.

San Joaquin County.

September and the Lodi watermelon season go together, but this year the rule is broken, says the Lodi Sentinel. Twenty cars of melons have gone out this month, and in some cases good prices have been realized. As high as \$45 a car was received the first of the week, but later shipments brought much less.

The season opened late and it was thought that only the first cars sent out would find a sale, but the warm weather continues and the demand is better than has been known in October for years. Of course the present condition of affairs may change in a day. There are plenty of melons in the fields, in prime condition, but a cold storm would at once put an end to orders and they would never be marketed. The lengthening of the season is of great benefit to the growers, as most of them had accepted the inevitable, and were ready to put down a loss.

The grape crop is just now in an uncertain condition. Prices have fallen in the East, and the growers of table grapes are waiting for a change before sending more forward. The wineries are paying about \$20 a ton for wine grapes, and the growers of table grapes to make wine of, and at the latter price growers can do better than to ship East at present prices.

The bulk of grapes for the wineries which, have left this part of the

county have gone to San Francisco, the commission men of the city paying more than Stockton or Sacramento wine manufacturers.

It is possible that the market may improve and shipments East be resumed, but it is hard to say. The crop will not all be picked before the end of the month.

Late peaches have been all cleaned up, and there will be no more shipped.

Squabs for Market.

Success in raising squabs for market depends, first, upon a suitable cote. This should be large, airy and provided with plenty of nests. Second, upon proper care, including the keeping of the place clean, providing suitable food—wheat, peas, very little cracked corn and salt, and giving the birds a chance to fly, either in a large wire inclosure or, better still, at large.

And third, upon the stock. There is no better foundation for this than the common pigeon, those with white plumage being preferable because white squabs sell for rather better prices than colored. Such birds, crossed with runs or dragons, the runs being preferable on account of size, will give the best possible stock for squab raising. Doubtless it can be made to pay when a good market for the squabs can be found. From one pair of old birds about six or seven pairs of young can be raised in a season. If there are but six pairs, that will give a pretty good product, and as these birds often bring excellent prices, as much as three dollars is possible to be received as the income from a single pair of old birds. But to receive such a sum it is needful to get a good price for the squabs. Common pigeons can be purchased almost everywhere at 25 to 50 cents a pair. Runs are occasionally advertised, but would be quite expensive to purchase. A good pair of runs would be worth probably \$10. The squab raiser, however, should buy only runt cocks, and these need not be the best ones, so that he probably could get them at two dollars to three dollars each.—H. S. Babcock, in Farm and Home.

See Notes.

It is a mistake to allow a colony of bees to become overstocked with drones. When bees are allowed to build their own comb they are almost certain to become thus; hence the use of foundation overcomes this difficulty, and besides adding largely to the honey crop it is of the greatest economy to use it.

If hives of bees are in close quarters, where the air does not circulate freely, and the direct rays of the sun are upon them during the hot summer months, there is danger of the combs all melting down into a mass and the colony being entirely destroyed. They should have shade of some kind during the hottest part of the day.

Every one having a few bees, or those interested in bees, should read a good bee journal. There are quite a number now issued. Some are issued monthly, some semi-monthly, and the American Bee Journal, of Chicago, is now issued weekly and devoted exclusively to bee culture. It comes in pamphlet form and of good size, and each week's issue is a book in itself. It is edited by a bee master of fame, George W. York.

The secrets of large honey crops are strong colonies and abundance of storage room, together with a good honey flow. Don't be so foolish as to neglect to give your bees a place to store honey. This is done very frequently by placing on a small surplus capacity, and then complain at the end of the season that the bees did not store you 300 pounds of honey in a ten-pound box. Bees work for nothing and board themselves, so give them plenty of room.

If you wish to prevent swarming, go through each colony every eight days and remove all queen cells. Or you may prevent losing the swarm by clipping the queen's wings, but you may lose the queen. You can tell when to expect the swarm by ascertaining the age of the queen cells. If they have no queen cells they are not due to swarm for eight or ten days at least. If the queen cells are sealed over they are due to swarm, and this occurs eight days after the cells are commenced.

Treatment of Weak Hens.

When a hen becomes very fat she not only is a poor layer, but will become broody, droopy at times, have leg weakness, and be unfit for anything but the pot. Such hens should be fed only once a day, at night, the meal to consist of a pound of lean meat to twenty hens, with a handful of grain scattered for them to hunt up. They will then be hungry during the day, will search and work for food, while the indolence of a few grains thrown out at night will cause them to keep at work until late. Meat contains little fat-producing elements, if lean, and will greatly promote laying as soon as the surplus fat is removed, which can only be done by compelling the hens to exercise. If the hens are kept on this exercise diet for a week or ten days they will be in better health afterwards; and if they begin to lay, and lay well, the one meal per day may be continued.

Oregon Hop Growers.

Hopgrowers in Oregon, who have sought quality rather than abundance in their product, have reason to feel satisfied with their season's work. The returns in sight are not large, but with a good and growing demand and a prospect that the hopgrower, who has determined not to abandon the business without one more trial, at least, will be reasonably rewarded for his persistence. Already a considerable sum of money has been distributed where it will do the most good—that is, among the pickers of the crop—as a result of the year's effort, and there is reason to hope that growers will receive suitable remuneration for their perseverance in the face of the discouragement of recent years.

The well-known actress, Ray Douglas, will probably get her divorce from Van Kirkman Drouillard. She claims that she was married while under the influence of opium and did not realize until the next morning that she was married.

Commander Glass of the Texas has been exonerated from all blame in regard to the grounding of that vessel on September 1.

THE MINING INDUSTRY

What they are Doing in the Mines.

ALL BRANCHES ARE REPRESENTED.

Brieflets That Are of Interest to All Classes—News from All Over the Country.

A five-stamp mill is to be erected on the Carlisle mine, near Enterprise, Butte county.